THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

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The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.
VIA NORFOLK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

VERY INTERESTING.

Last night Mr. Brooks, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived in town with dispatches from Lord Malmesbury at Paris. Mr. Brooks left that city on Wednesday. We are sorry to state that the negociation has failed, and Lord Malmesbury has been ordered to quit the territories of the Republic in 48 hours. He is expected in town in a day or two.

Another Hamburgh mail was delivered this morning. By the accounts contained in it from Italy, it does not appear that there has been any further action between the Imperialists and the French in that quarter; but that the Archduke Joseph was waiting for considerable reinforcements on their way from Hungary.

Accounts from Utrecht, of the 28th inst. state, that the French have evacuated the important pass of the bridge of Neuwied, and have retired to the opposite banks of the Rhine, in consequence of an agreement with the Austrian Generals.

A message from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the failure of the negociations for peace with France was delivered last night.—It follows.

HIS MAJESTY'S MANIFESTO.

On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Canning presented the following declaration from his Majesty:

The negociation which an anxious desire for the restoration of peace had induced his Majesty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French government, the King thinks it due to himself and his people to state, in this public manner, the circumstances which have preceded and attended a tranlaction of so much importance to the general interests of Europe.

It is well known that early in the present year his Majesty, laying aside the consideration of many circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, determined to take such steps as were best calculated to open the way for negotiacion, if any corresponding desire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name, by his Minister in Switzerland, for the purpose of ascertaining the dispositions of the French government with respect to peace. The answer which he received in return was at once haughty and evasive; it affected to question the sincerity of those dispositions, of which his majesty's conduct afforded so unequivocal a proof; it raised groundless objections to the mode of negotiation proposed by his Majesty (that of a general congress, by which peace has been so often restored to Europe;) but it studiously passed over in silence his majesty's desire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the same time asserted a principle that was stated as an indispensable preliminary to all negociation; a principle under which the terms of peace must have been regulated, not by the usual consideration of justice, policy, and reciprocal convenience; but by an implicit submission on the part of all other powers to a claim founded on the internal and separate constitution of France, as having full authority to supersede the treaties entered into by independent States, to govern their interests, to controul their engagements and to dispose of their dominions.

A pretension in itself so extravagant could in no instance have been admitted, or even listened to for a moment. Its application to the present case led to nothing less than that France should, as a preliminary to all discussion, retain nearly all her conquests, and those particularly in which his majesty was most concerned, both from the ties of interest. and the sacred obligations of treaties: That he should in like manner recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the world; and that she should be left at liberty to bring forward such further demands, on all points of negociation, as such unqualified submission on the part of those with whom she treated could not fail to produce.

On such grounds as these it was sufficiently evident, that no negociation could be established; neither did the answer of his majesty's enemies afford any opening for continuing the discussion, since the mode of negociation offered by his majesty had been peremptorily rejected by them, and no other had been made in which they were willing to concur.

His Majesty was, however, not discouraged even by this result, from still pursuing such measures as appeared to him most conducive to the end of peace: and the wishes of his ally the Emperor, corresponding with those which his majesty had manifested, sentiments of a similar tendency were expressed on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the time of opening the campaign; but the countenance of the same principles on the part of the enemy, rendered this fresh overture equally unsuccessful.

While the government of France thus persisted in obstructing every measure that could even open the way to negociation, no endeavor was omitted to mislead the public opinion throughout all Europe with respect to the real cause of the prolongation of the war, and to cast a doubt on those dispositions which could have dictated the steps taken by his majesty and his august ally.

In order to deprive his enemies of all possibility of subterfuge or evasion, and in hope that a just sense of the continued calamities of war, and of the increasing distresses of France herself might at length have led to more just and pacific disposition, his majesty renewed in another form, and through the intervention of friendly powers, a proposal for opening negotiations for peace. The manner in which this intervention was received indicated the most hostile dispositions towards Great Britain, and at the same time afforded all Europe a most striking instance of that injurious and offenlive conduct which is observed on the part of the French Government towards all other countries. The repeated overtures made in his Majesty's name, was nevertheless of such a nature, that it was at last found impossible to persist in the absolute rejection of them, without the direct and undisguised avowal of a determination ro refuse to Europe all hope of the restoration of tranquility. A channel was therefore at length indicated through which the Government of France professed itself willing to carry on a negociation, and a readiness was expressed (though in terms far remote from any spirit of conciliation) to receive a minister authorized by his Majesty to proceed to Paris for that purpose.

Many circumstances might have been urged as affording powerful motives against adopting this suggestion, until the Government of France had given some indication of a spirit calculated to promote the success of such a mission, and to meet those advances on the part of Great-Britain. The King's desire for restoration of General Peace on just and honorable terms, his concern for the interests of his subjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the consequences of their own ambition; induced him to overlook every such consideration, and to take a step, which these reasons alone could justify.

The repeated endeavours of the French government to defeat this mission on its outset, and to break off the intercourse thus opened, even before the first steps towards negociation could be taken; the indecent and injurious language employed with a view to irritate, the captious and frivolous objections raised for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the discussion; all these have sufficiently appeared from the official papers which passed on both sides, and which are known to all Europe.

But above all, the abrupt termination of the negociation has afforded the most conclusive proof, that at no period of it, was any real wish for peace entertained on the part of the French Government.

After repeated evasions and delay, that government had at length consented to establish, as the basis of the negotiation, a principle proposed by his Majesty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his enemies, and calculated to provide for the interests of his allies, and of Europe. It had been agreed that compensation should be made to France by proportionable restitutions from his Majesty's conquests on that power, for those arrangements to which he should be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of his allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. At the desire of the French government itself, memorials were presented by his Majesty's minister, which contained the outlines of the terms of peace, grounded on the basis so established, and in which his Majesty proposed to carry to the utmost possible extent, the application of a principle so equitable as with respect to France, and so liberal on his Majesty's part. The delivery of these papers was accompanied by a declaration expressly and repeatedly made, both verbally and in writing, that his Majesty's minister was willing and prepared to enter, with a spirit of conciliation and firmness, into the discussion of the different points there contained, or into that of any other proposal or scheme of peace which the French government might wish to substitute in its place.

In reply to this communication, he received a demand, in form the most offensive, and in substance the most extravagant, that ever was made in the course of any negotiation. It was peremptorily required of him, that in the very outset of the business when no answer had been given by the French government in his first proposal, when he had not even learnt, in any regular shape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much less received from that government any other offer or plan of peace, he should in twenty-four hours deliver in a statement of the final terms to which his Court would in any case accede.—A demand tending evidently to shut the door to all negociation, to preclude all discussion, all explanation, all possibility of the amicable adjustment of points of difference.

A demand in its nature preposterous, in its execution impracticable, since it is plain that no such ultimate resolution respecting a general plan of Peace can even be rationally formed much less declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for concession in those respects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reasons which rendered it inadmissible, but having at the same time expressly received the declaration of his readiness to enter into the discussion of the proposal he had conveyed or of any other which might be communicated to him, the king's minister received no other answer than an abrupt command to quit Paris in 48 hours. If, in addition to such an insult, any further proof were necessary of the dispositions of those by whom it was offered such proof would be abundantly supplied from the contents of the note in which this order was conveyed. The mode of Negociation on which the French Government had itself insisted, is there rejected, and no other practicable means left open for treating with effect. The basis of negociation, so recently established by mutual consent, is there disclaimed, and, in its room, a principle clearly inadmissible is re-asserted, as the only ground on which France can consent to treat: the very same principle to which had been brought forward in which to his Majesty's first overtures reply [illegible]tzerland, which had then from Sw[illegible]d by his Majesty, but been rejected[illegible]ears to have been in which now ap[illegible] the Government fact abandoned b[illegible] inconsistent with of France, however [illegible]ressly agreed to treat.

It is therefore necessary that all Europe should understand, that the rupture of the Negociation at Paris does not arise from the failure of any sincere attempt on the part of France to reconcile by fair discussion the views and interests of the contending Powers; such a discussion has been repeatedly invited, and even solicited on the part of his Majesty, but has been, in the first instance, and absolutely, precluded by the act of the French Government.

It arises exclusively from the determination of that Government to reject all means of peace. A determination which appeared but too strongly in all the preliminary discussions; which was clearly manifested in the demand of an Ultimatum made in the very outset of the Negociation; but which is proved beyond all possibility of doubt by the obstinate adherence to a claim which never can be admitted.—A claim that the construction which the government effects to put (though even in that respect unsupported by the fact) on the internal Constitution of its own country, shall be received by all other nations as paramount to every known principle of public law in Europe, as superior to the obligation of treaties, to the ties of common interest, to the most pressing and urgent considerations of general security.

On such grounds it is that the French Government has abruptly terminated

negociation, which it commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication of a resolution to prevent its final success. On these motives it is that the further effusion of blood, the continued calamities of war, the interruptions of peaceable and friendly intercourse of mankind, the prolonged distresses of Europe, and the accumulated miseries of France itself, are by the Government of that country to be justified to the world.

His Majesty who had entered into the Negociation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness, has now only to lament its abrupt termination: and to renew, in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, whenever his enemies shall be disposed to enter on the work of a general Pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishments of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is retarded now only by the most exorbitant pretensions of his enemies.

After the reading of the declaration, Mr. Canning informed the House that, notwithstanding all possible diligence had been used in forwarding the publication of the Papers relative to the negociations, it was impossible to lay them on the table this day. He therefore moved that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration on Friday instead of Thursday; which was agreed to.

[*We have now before us copies of the important documents of Lord Malmesbury's negociation, which are too voluminous for publication at present, mean while, for the information of our readers, we have endeavoured to catch their spirit, and collect, as it were, in a circumscribed focus, that body of light which the mass of correspondence diffusively emits.*]

So far as appears from the detailed conversations (which are immediately given) that passed between Lord Malmesbury and M. De la Croix, the Netherlands form the great impediment in the way of accommodation—England making in the *Sine quo non* that they should be detached from France, in exchange for which some other territory might be ceded—and the Republican Negociator, that nothing declared French by the Constitution of France, could be rendered otherwise by any subsequent diplomatic act.

Respecting Holland, it was contended much in the same manner on the part of France, that nothing could be done contrary to the treaties formed with that country, of course the claim of the House of Orange must fall to the ground; in regard to its loss of colonial territory, if certain of this could not be restored it was artfully insinuated by the French Minister, that a compensation might be made by an addition of a tract of European country toward the Meuse, thus connecting as it were on the map, France and Holland in such a manner as to render any future co-operation between them extremely easy. This idea was however started by M. De la Croix as simply his own and not binding to the Directory, as was he said, no position he advanced.

From the Directory itself came no one proposition which seemed to indicate a serious desire of putting an end to the war. It was left to Lord Malmesbury alone to *project*, but to *counter-project* was exhibited by France, save and except what might be formed on the *unalterable laws and treaties which bind the republic*, paramount to which M. de la Croix was not instructed to admit, that there existed any *Droit Publique* in Europe, although it had been previously agreed that the Negociation should be opened, and proceed on the doctrine of *Mutual Compensation!*—For further illustration of this brief statement, which we have selected from the mass of correspondence submitted to Parliament, we refer our readers to his Majesty's Manifesto.

☞ *The remaining Intelligence by this arrival consists of extracts from French papers concerning this Negociation, as well as some particulars respecting the late Empress of Russia.—These, if nothing more material should occur, shall be given in our next.*

Dr. Perkins and Son,

Inform the Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that they have taken lodgings for a few days, at Mr. Gadsby's Tavern, Royal Street.

They will be happy to wait on any persons in this town, between the hours of eight and one, who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of their

Patent Metallic Points,

And will operate gratis for the Relief of the Poor.

The instruments, and the right of using them, are for sale at their Lodgings.

Subjoined are communications to the Author of the Metallic Discovery, from characters of the highest respectability.

REV. DR. MORSE, OF CHARLESTON.

December 9, 1796.

DEAR SIR,

I have made a faithful trial of your Patent Metallic Points in a number of cases—such as burns, pains in the head, teeth, face, ears, side, back and limbs, arising from colds, and in one or two instances rheumatic pains have been relieved by them; and in one instance the painful effects of the sting of a wasp were entirely removed. In some cases I have been unsuccessful, particularly in a burn, where *oil had been previously applied, and in the tooth-ache†, where the teeth were very defective. On the whole, I believe the discovery to be a very useful one, I wish it cordially all imaginable success.

I am, &c.

JEDIDIAH MORSE.

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* *In the transfer of the patent rights one of which accompanies each set of instruments, are specified, the several diseases in which this treatment is useful—the mode of operation, and the circumstances which prevent the general effects. It is there observed—"the efficacy of the means is prevented by all oily and greasy substances."*

† *It may not be reasonably presumed that relief could be given to teeth which were* very defective.

WINDHAM COUNTY, Aug. 16, 1796.

WE the Subscribers certify, that from a variety of cases, which have occurred, not only in our own practice, but in that of our neighboring physicians, we are fully convinced of the utility of Dr. Perkins's patent Metallic Instruments, in removing various pains, spasms and inflammatory affections from the human body, and that the discovery is important to the healing art.

* JOSEPH BAKER,
* JONATHAN HALL,
* ELISHA LORD,
* JOHN BREWSTER,
} Fellows of the Medical Convention.

THOMAS HUBBARD,
Member of the Medical Society.

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* *When this Certificate was given, Doctors Baker, Hall, Lord, Brewster, and the Author of the Metallic Discovery, represented the County of Windham in the Connecticut Medical Convention.*

THE subscriber having a desire to decline business, offers for sale all that valuable property, extending from Water to Union Streets, consisting of

A Brewery and Distillery,

with every apparatus necessary for the business being so conveniently calculated that a considerable business in the Brewery and Distillery line may be done at a small expence. Under the same roof with the Brewery and Distillery is a commodious dwelling house, with necessary out houses. Also, two houses on the west side of Union Street, one of which has for some time been occupied as a tavern, for which business, or a store, it is as good a situation as any in this town. The other is adjoining the tavern, and is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. A lot on the east side of water street, 38 feet front, running back 60 feet, all which properly has the advantage of a 12 feet alley. The terms will be made easy, for which apply to

ANDREW WALES.

March 18. 12awtf

Alexandria, March 18.

The friends of the Honorable RICHARD BLAND LEE *wished to place his name on the list of candidates at the approaching election of a Representative in Congress. On a written application to this purpose, he writes as follows.*

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE seriously reflected on the proposition made to me, by you and many of my friends. With every disposition to comply with the wishes of my friends, and with every desire for the good of my country, I must be excused in refusing my name on the present occasion. I most pointedly disapprove of the conduct pursued in the last Congress, by the Virginia Representation; as tending, in my opinion, to annihilate the boundaries of our Constitution, and to subject our counsels to the dictation of a foreign nation. But having lived lately very much retired, and being greatly occupied with private business, I do not know that the district agree with me in opinion; nor if they did, would the state of my private affairs, permit that attention for the next two years to important public duties, which the People have a right to expect from their public servants.

Under these impressions, let me beg you, not to permit my name to be entered as a Candidate, at the ensuing election of a member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

I still hope, that the same wise and firm conduct, will mark the future administration of our Government, which under the auspices of GENERAL WASHINGTON, has raised the character of our nation so high in the opinion of the world, and rendered the virtuous People of America so happy and prosperous. And may those political dissentions which lately threatened such serious evils forever cease—May all parties unite in maintaining the independence of their country by resisting foreign influence, in every shape and from every quarter, and by cultivating that friendship and harmony between the members of our nation, so essential to repel external violence, and maintain our internal tranquility and happiness.

With great esteem,
Your obedient Servant,
RICHARD BLAND LEE.

Leesburg, March 15, 1797.

TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA,

MARCH 16, 1797.

Application made to Council by John Sutton, praying that the Square on Royal Street, between Cameron and Queen Streets, be regulated and the Curb-stones set to admit of the paving the foot-ways, by the holders of property thereon—On the question being put, determined, that the principle is a necessary one, and ought to be extended to the Streets in general.

Therefore Resolved, That whenever two thirds of the proprietors of Lots on any Streets, shall apply to have any square regulated and the corner and side stones set, and that they in that case will immediately pave the foot-ways, the same shall be done, unless in such cases where it may appear from particular situations, it may be too expensive to the public to undertake at that time.

A petition of a number of the Citizens of the Town was presented to Council, praying that several streets to the westward of Washington-street, (which are now obstructed) may be opened, so as to admit of an equal communication to the Country in all parts of the Town; in discussion of which, and on motion, it was Resolved, That the further consideration thereof, be postponed until the Thursday in the court week of the Corporation court next, and this Resolution be published in the Columbian Mirror, for the information of all parties concerned.

DONE IN COUNCIL.

Test,
OLIVER PRICE, C. C.

The following is the concluding part of a letter which has appeared in the New-York papers; the singularity and confidence of the address to Citizen ADET, gives it an aspect too serious to suffer it to pass unnoticed. We subjoin an article which appeared in consequence of the alarming address.

"*It is rumoured, that the Spaniards either have, or are to cede to France, Louisiana and the Floridas—The policy of the French in this is too manifest to require discussion—It is also reported, that the French have it in contemplation to establish a republic at Louisiana; and that it is a part of this plan, to affiliate and incorporate with it, the people of the Western Territory, by dismembering the United States. That this would be a desirable object with them, is probable from the nature of things—but that it is a fact, I have received evidence sufficient, to satisfy my mind—and although it is true, that I cannot at present disclose the source of information, I think it a justifiable policy, and a social duty, that I should sound an alarm, by a detail of circumstances, the truth of which being myself persuaded of, I leave the world and Mr. Adet, to think and act as they please.*

"SIR,

"*You sent a certain French General to explore the Western part of the United States—the counties of Pennsylvania beyond the Allegheny; Kentucky; the country along the Ohio, to the Mississippi—You instructed him, in writing to tell the people that Louisiana would probably be surrendered to the French—You instructed this General—(I would tell his name) to sound the disposition of the people about a separation from the United States—and a union with Louisiana—You instructed him, to persuade them, that the Atlantic States were in their interests, prejudices, and inclinations English—That the interest of the Western people made them French—Sir, you instructed this General, to sound the disposition of the people with regard to a President for the United States—and to promote the election of Mr. Jefferson!!!———You also desired him, to observe the country, as to military purposes—State of fortifications, &c.—And lastly, Sir, this same General was furnished with money, to be employed in accomplishing the objects of his mission.*

"SIR,

"*You may not have known that this General was detected in promoting the very business you sent him on, but I have satisfactory reason to know, and believe, he was detected.*

"*You may wonder how I came by my knowledge—and I am sorry, that I may not, at this time disclose it—But I fancy if you recur to your files, you will be convinced you do not hear without authority from*

WM. WILCOCKS."

March 9.

TO WILLIAM WILCOCKS.

"SIR,

"*One who has always read your publications with no small degree of pleasure, was not a little surprised to see in "The New-York Gazette and General Advertiser." of this day, your most important communication. This communication, Sir, could you substantiate the alarm, to which you have reference, would be truly important; but of this I have my doubts—for this reason—you are "a plain kind of a man, and speak the truth right on." Mr. Wilcocks, this is your own language; to be consistent therewith—divulge the truth—dispense with those "social duties," and disclose that which you call murmuring and shameful truths, which, as a "citizen of a free*

republic," and a good citizen, you owe to your country. If there is no foundation for the alarm, why would you disturb the repose of that country which you profess to love?"

"Yours &c.

CANDOUR."

March 9.

Messrs. M'Lean, & Lang,

I hope the above will appear in your paper; it may either bring on a disclosure of serious facts, or produce something that will have a tendency to throw more light on a subject, which ought not, if real, to remain concealed.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DIARY.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

Please to give the following authentic particulars of the death of Mr. Samuel Butler, late of Bordentown, (New Jersey,) on his passage from Niagara to Detroit with a cargo, a place in your paper; communicated to me by his intimate friends at Detroit.

Detroit, January 1, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

I take the earliest opportunity that offers to inform you of the unfortunate death of Mr Samuel Butler and Dr. Parks, who perished on the 22d ult. coming from the schooner Nancy to this place. Mr. Curtis, a passenger on board, gave me the following account of the unhappy affair: On Wednesday, 21st, Mr. Curtis says, he left the schooner in Hope's Cove, about 30 miles from the mouth of Detroit river (where they came to anchor, after being for three days successively drove from near the mouth of the river by large quantities of ice) in company with Mr. Samuel Butler, Dr. Parks, and Mr. Patterson, and arrived early in the morning at an island in the lake (Erie) about half way to the main shore, where they built a fire, but unfortunately had lost their provisions. The next day they attempted to reach the first settlement in the Canada side. When they had travelled from the island about three miles, they not only found their faces of a glaze of ice by the severity of the weather; but that they had to climb mountains of ice, from 20 to 30 feet high at times; and at other times the ice was so smooth thet they were obliged to fall down and lay until the gusts of wind were over, for fear of being blown back. This frequently happened.

About 12 miles from the shore, he (Mr. Curtis) left them, the other gentlemen, in good spirits, followed on as fast as they could; and half an hour before sun down he reached a house, having almost lost his eyesight and senses with the cold. As soon as he recovered a little he begged the people to go and save his companions, who he was afraid would perish. They immediately went in search of them, in a sleigh, and found Mr. Patterson within 150 yards of the shore, on the ice, almost dead. The other two gentlemen could not be found; it being dark and the ice dangerous. The next day they went again in search of them; but it being cold, and Mr, Curtis unable to go himself, they were not found. The following day (the 24th) they went again, and found Mr. Butler about 4 ½ miles from land; he having fallen on the ice, and cut his thigh to the sinew, which Mr. Curtis supposes, and which no doubt was the immediate cause of his death. Doctor Parks was likewise found within a few hundred yards of the land, dead—Mr. Curtis had the bodies as decently interred as circumstances would admit, in a public burying ground. Such has been the fate of a young man for whom I felt the greatest veneration, respect, and esteem. You know my heart, and can better judge of my feelings, than I can express. May that God, in whom I trust, avert from your breast strokes of sorrow, such as I now possess on this occasion, is the ardent wish of

Your's &c.

P. S. The persons remaining in the schooner have not since been heard of; probably they all perished.

Caution.

THE Public are cautioned against receiving a note of E. D. Ferguson, for Three Hundred and Four Dollars eighty-five cents, dated on or about the 8th of last Month, at 90 days, for which I made myself responsible to Mandeville and Jamesson. I do not intend to pay the same, until Mandeville and Jamesson pay a bill drawn by Samuel Montgomery Brown, in favor of John Mandeville, and accepted by them, for Five Hundred and Fourteen Dollars, fifty-five cents, which became payable the 21st of last Month, and which bill I received in payment from John Mandeville, paid it to Charles Douglas, and Mandeville and Jamesson refused payment thereof.—Suits are now pending to recover the amount, and I mean to hold the Three Hundred and Four Dollars eighty five cents, until the event be known.

JOHN SUTTON.

Alexandria, 17th 3d mo.

To be Sold.

THE subscribers offer for sale a lease of four years on the house they now occupy in Fairfax Street, opposite Messrs. Thompson and Veitch's.— The situation needs no recommendation, being one of the first in this place, either for wholesale or retail business. Possession may be had the first of April. For terms apply to

ALLISON & YOUNGS.

March 18.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF A LEARNED DOG.

MR. SALENKA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that on Monday Evening, the 20th inst. he will have the honor of commencing a variety of Novel Entertainments, at Mr. Fulmer's Long Room, formerly occupied as a Theatre—The particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of each day. The performances of this sagacious animal, together with those exhibited by Mr. Salenka, are too numerous for insertion in a newspaper; it may be sufficient to say, that the approbation bestowed on them in Philadelphia, Boston, and New-York, prove their eccentricity, and may not render them unacceptable to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Eagle tavern, and at the place of representation during the day.

*** Box Tickets One dollar; Pit, one half dollar—Doors to be opened at six o'clock. March 16.

JAMES GUNNING,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER.

MOST sincerely returns his thanks to the Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this town, and informs them that he has on hand a stock of good seasoned timber, and as good workmen in its various branches as any on the continent, and hopes, from his experience in the business, to be enabled to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Drafts drawn by any of his creditors in Baltimore, shall be duly accepted.

March 18.

TO THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING WITH BRICK THE ENSUING SEASON.

THE subscriber will contract to deliver in the kiln, well burnt merchantable Bricks, to any amount, not to exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand.

Also, To those who intend making of Brick the ensuing season.—The subscriber will contract to supply with wood delivered here, to any quantity, not to exceed 500 cords.

The subscriber will also contract to have cut at his Mill, and delivered here, bills of Scantling of such dimensions as may be required.

As usual, at the UNION BREWERY,

Strong & Table Beer

of superior qualities, ready to be delivered to purchasers.

ROBERT SMOCK.

March 18.

ALEXANDRIA,

MARCH 18.

The Cashier of the Bank of Columbia has offered a reward of 200 dollars for the discovery of those concerned in counterfeiting 10 dollar notes of that Bank. His account of the distinguishing marks between the real and counterfeit note corresponds with that which we gave a few days since. There have been three different impressions of 10 dollar bills issued by that Bank—The device of two of them is a head with a cap of liberty suspended—the other (says the cashier) a very ugly figure intended to represent the Goddess of Liberty at full length; and it is of this latter impression only that counterfeits have been attempted.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper (as a report) that war is declared by the King of Prussia against the Emperor.

A GOOD MARK.

An advertiser of a runaway negro at Fredericksburg, in describing his marks, says that *his tongue is too large for his mouth.*

CURE FOR JACOBINISM.

The patient should be served with a sparing hand in eatables and drinkables, in the first place—Secondly, he must be constantly employed in that polite and healthy exercise, beating hemp, 'till such time as he is capable of making a rope; when, to complete the cure, he should be decently tucked up in his own manufacture.

DR. PORCUPINE.

There is a Society about to be established in the Federal City, under the significant title of the "*Fumbling Club.*" One of the conditions of initiation is to pay a dollar yearly for the support of children who have no father.—*Query.*—Is the charity to be extended to those who by accident may loose a parent? Or do the members mean to club the expence of children which *ought to* (but *may not*) belong to themselves?

MR. PINCKNEY.

We give the following to our readers on the subject of gen. Pinckney's non-reception by the directory, not as being more authentic than what has hitherto been published, but as containing some circumstances not before mentioned. It is brought by the supercargo of the sloop Sally, arrived at Wilmington, (Delaware) 20 days from St. Bartholomews:

"The day before the Sally left the Island, (15th February) the ship Hope, of Philadelphia, arrived from Bourdeaux, which place she left on the 7th January last; the master informed, that the French directory would no longer listen to lord Malmesbury's unequivocal mission, and that he had taken his departure without effecting a single point in the negociation. The American ambassador, general Pinckney, had arrived; he was not received as minister of the United States; and after he had presented his credentials to the directory, he was informed that he could not be immediately accepted, but that he might remain in Paris, by subjecting himself to the same regulations that other foreigners were under. The general did not think the dignity or the honor of the United States in the least compromitted, by being compelled to receive the kind, domiciliary, searching visits of an armed body; and, whether he consulted his own safety or not, he tho't it prudent to take his departure in company with lord Malmesbury.

"By the Sally we also learn, that the French still continue capturing American vessels of every denomination, not even our coasters excepted, that were forced off by stress of weather."

OF THE REFUSAL OF MR PINCKNEY, our Minister at Paris, some confess themselves not to be surprised. It is said to be perfectly correspondent with the suspension of Mr. ADET's functions in the United States; and letters, some time since received, from *respectable* Americans in France, had previously led them to believe that Mr. Pinckney's embassy would terminate in the way it has.

IF WE ALLOW ourselves, however, to examine this business more fully, we shall be obliged to question its justice, or propriety, upon grounds which we are certain would (though perhaps only in other cases more convenient or agreeable) be taken by the French Executive themselves.

THE REFUSAL of an ambassador from a nation, as respectable as our own, is not justifiable upon common usage, or strict propriety. In cases of *actual hostility*, ministers have been, and are now, received at different courts; and even at the hall of the French executive. Is it then in any light, justifiable to refuse the appearance and communications of a minister entrusted with such JUST, REASONABLE and IMPORTANT claims upon their attention?

[N. Y. Pap.]

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 14 ounces—the price of warranted good Superfine Flour this day from 40 to 44s.

JOHN LONGDEN, Clk. Market.

March 18.

New-York Pork & Beef,

For SALE by

J. PATTON & J. DYKES.

March 18

JOHN G. LADD

HAS for sale at his Warehouse, on Prince Street,

West-India and Continental Rum,
Holland Gin,
Sugars,
Boston Beef,
Lisbon, Malaga, and Sherry Wine,
Sail Cloth,
Irish Linens,
Crockery Ware,
Pipes,
Mens' and Womens' Shoes,
Boots and Bootees,
Writing, wrapping and bonnet paper,
Soal Leather,
Cheese,
Soap,
Mould and dipped Candles,
Salts,
Shelled Almonds,
Vinegar,
Tanner's Oil,
Timothy and Clover Grass Seed, &c.

February 7.

Horses for Sale.

TWO Studs, one a chesnut sorrel, fully sixteen hands high, 10 years old this spring—the other a dapple grey, 15½ hands high, 4 years old this spring, they are both full bred and highly formed, their pedigree will be particularly given to the purchaser. Also, a parcel of young horses and breeding mares of excellent stock.

THACKER WASHINGTON.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to employ an English teacher in his family—one well acquainted with the mathematics will meet with genteel terms.

T. WASHINGTON.

King George County,
March 7. 3w1w

TO BE RENTED,

The House where Asa Hill now lives,

at the corner of Fairfax and Queen street. Possession will be given the first of April next. For terms apply to

JOHN NEILL.

March 16.

Wanted,

TWO good quarriers and two ditchers—persons of that description well recommended, may find employment by applying to the subscriber, living near Centreville, in Loudoun county.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

February 28 1wtf

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expofed for fale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ftreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the fale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and felling of fuch articles therein between the times of public fales as may be on limitation. They likewife offer their fervices in tranfacting any kind of Commiffion Bufinefs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

Freight Wanted,

To Norfolk, New-York, or Rhode-Iſland.

The Schooner

MAY,

Lying at Harper's wharf, will take 400 barrels on freight. Apply to the captain on board, or

COATS RIDGWAY.

March 7. 2w

For Charter,

THE SHIP

SUFFOLK,

A good ſtaunch veſſel, burthen about 200 tons, or 350 hhds,—will ſoon be in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILLIAM WILSON, or
FLETCHER & OTWAY.

February 25. tf

Ten Piſtoles Reward.

RAN AWAY July laſt a black fellow named HARRY, formerly the property of Nicholas Blacklock, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, plays on the violin with his left hand. By deception he obtained in Charles county a petition by the name of Henry Overton, for his freedom. His lawyer had his name eraſed from ſaid petition, it being made to appear, that he deſcended from an African family. This fellow has with him the clerk's certificate, and a forged paſs with my name ſigned to it. By the aſſiſtance of theſe papers he has erroneouſly paſſed for a free man, and and remained at and about Mrs. Backlock's, near Grub-Town, below Marlborough, for ome time; thence he moved to Alexandria, and is ſuppoſed to be about that town, the Federal City, or Falls of Potomac. He frequently paſſes through Prince George county and viſit the neighbourhood of the woodyard and Piſcataway. Whoever will deliver ſaid ſlave to me ſhall receive the above reward.

RAPHEL BOOMAN.

N. B. It is poſſible the above fellow may have moved to Richard or Thomas Blacklock's, in Montgomery county.

Newport, Charles county,
Maryland, Jan. 20. dtf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber on the 4th inſtant, a Negro Man, by the name of PHILIP, aged 22 years, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, and remarkably bow leged; he has a letter in his poſſeſſion directed to me, which I have reaſon to believe he keeps as a paſs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid fellow, in any goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if brought home to the Subſcriber, living near Aquaſco Mills, Prince George's county, or Ten Dollars, with all reaſonable charges paid.

SUSANNA HOXTON.

Maryland, March 4. 1m

To be Let,

A STORE and Dwelling Houſe in King-ſtreet, next door to William M'Knight's tavern. The houſe is in good repair, and very convenient for a ſmal family with a good kichen and cellar under the whole. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, next door to the premiſes.

CHARLES M'KNIGHT.

January 28.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 6th of April next, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Wincheſter, in Virginia, the following Lands, ſituate in the ſaid ſtate, viz.

No. 1—430 Acres

Of excellent land, on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about 10 miles from Wincheſter, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine ſtream running through it, with ſeveral ſprings, the trees in the bottom are chiefly ſugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locuſt. There are a log dwelling and out-houſes, ſome meadow made, and about 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-ſeat, where an under ſhot mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on the north branch of the Potomac, and on a branch called Cabbin Run, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland. On this track is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkable good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two ſurveys of 400 each.

No. 3.—200 Acres,

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Wincheſter. On this tract there is a dwelling houſe, and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Woodſtock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two ſtory houſe, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of ſaid town let.

No. 5.—250 Acres,

Situate about two miles from Woodſtock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No 6.—400 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on George Andes's mill run, on a branch of the Caſapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be eaſily converted into meadow.

No. 7—One Moiety of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the Waters of Hughes's river, in Harriſon county. This was purchaſed at one quarter of a dollar per acre caſh above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres,

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Waſhington, and Grayſon, (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New river, and on the ſouth ſide of Holſtein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres,

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal inſtalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter, ſecuring thoſe payments by mortgaging the premiſes.

Should any perſon wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, application may be made to John Holker, Eſq. near Wincheſter; David Holmes, Eſq. of Wincheſter; or by letters (poſt paid), to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of ſaid lands, who will perſonally attend the ſale on the day above mentioned.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, 29th Oct. 1796.

SEVERAL Building Lots in Town, ſome of which are in a central ſituation, will be ſold or rented out on ground rent, either for ſhort leaſes or for ever. Several two acre lots adjoining where Mr. Thomas Patten lives, will be rented on low terms and long leaſes, to thoſe who will engage to improve, or for paſture lots only, if for a term of ſeven years.

Three warehouſes on Hamilton's wharf, and a valuable piece of ground for a Lumber Yard, and one half of the wharfage ariſing from ſaid wharf will be rented out, or my half will be ſold.

JOHN GILL.

March 16.

THE public are cautioned againſt receiving an aſſignment from John Mandeville, of a bill, drawn on us by Samuel M. Brown, to order of ſaid John Mandeville, dated 18th October, 1796, at 6 months, date, and due the 21ſt April next, for Five Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Fifty-ſix Cents, as the ſame will not be paid,

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

March 16.

Carne and Slade,

HAVE juſt imported by the Columbia from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and by the Commerce from the ſame port,

Forty Crates and Hogſheads of well aſſorted

QUEEN'S WARE,

And a very general and extenſive aſſortment of CUTLERY, &c. among which are ivory, ſtag, buck, bone, and other knives and forks, ivory, buffalo, ſtag, bone, tortoiſe ſhell, barlow, and other pen knives, pocket knives and cuttoes, ſhoemakers' knives, razors of all prices, ſome of a very ſuperior quality, ſciſſars a great variety, ſocket, turner's, mortice, firmer, and other chiſſels and gouges, plane irons, cooper's and carpenter's axes and adzes, drawing knives, mill, croſs cut, hand, tennon, ſaſh, compaſs, and other ſaws, a general aſſortment of files and raſps, Crawley ſteel, ivory, and horn combs.

They have likewiſe on hand, a very general aſſorment of IRONMONGERY, BRASS WORK, and HARDWARE. Nails, tacks, and brads, and other building materials, tin plate, iron wire, pins, anvils, vices, hoes, ſpades, ſad irons, frying pans, ſcale beams of all ſizes, and caſt iron weights, Liverpool and allum ſalt, &c.

They have likewiſe juſt received from Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of barr-iron, plough plates, nail rods, bliſtered ſteel, &c. which they offer for ſale at their ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's.

N. B. They have very good warehouſes for ſtoring flour, which they will ſtore on the uſual terms.

March 16.

Valuable Property,

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell a Mill Seat, with a ſmall quantity of Land for its accommodation, adjoining his mill on Difficult Run. A perſon wiſhing to employ a moderate ſtock in the Milling buſineſs, cannot, I am perſuaded, find a more eligible ſituation in this part of the Union. The ſtream is the beſt between tide water and the Shanandoah, affording water ſufficient thro' the ſummer and fall ſeaſons, for from four to ſix wheels. The county of Loudoun which raiſes large quantities of good wheat, find this conſiderably the higheſt market for almoſt every part of it, as it is below the Great Falls of Potomac, and within half a mile of the river. The proſpect it affords of a water carriage is an object worthy of particular attention, an experienced man in the boating buſineſs has given it his opinion, that flour might be taken at the preſent time from the mill to George Town or Alexandria for nine pence per barrel. As I am deſirous that this ſeat ſhould be improved in ſome ſhort time, I will ſell it low, and its natural advantages are ſuch as will make it uncommonly eaſy to improve. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAS. DOUGLASS.

Falls of Difficult,
March 16.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell a ſmall FARM of 125½ acres, lying about 4½ miles from Alexandria and the Federal Line, in full view of the town, nearly the one half in woods, the other in meadow, which was handſomely laid down ſome years ago, but has got out of repair by renting. The whole meadow ground can be watered by drawing a plough furrow croſs from ſide to ſide from the ſmall runs from the riſing ground. It may be divided into a number of lots, and an equal proportion of wood, water, and meadow to each. There is an extenſive apple orchard, and an indifferent frame dwelling houſe: any perſon inclining to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Wm. Herbert, Eſq. in Alexandria, or Wm. Hartſhorne, Eſq. near the ſpot, who will treat for

PETER DOW.

For Sale,

A THREE Story Brick Houſe on Fairfax Street, adjoining Ricketts & Newton's, occupied at preſent by Carne and Slade. One third of the purchaſe mony will be required in June next; the remainder may be paid in inſtalments with a large credit.—Poſſeſſion will be given the 21ſt of Auguſt next, or ſooner, perhaps, if deſired. For further particulars enquire of

ARCH. M'CLEAN.

N. B. If not ſold by the 1ſt of June, the houſe will be let for one or a term of years.

A. M'C.

March 14. eſtf

MATILDAVILLE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Truſtees of Matildaville will attend in the ſaid town on the 3d day of April next, if fair, if that day is not fair, they will attend on the next fair day, to give deeds to all the purchaſers of lots who come prepared to comply with the terms of ſale.

March 16. tA3

Valuable Lands,

AND OTHER PROPERTY IN LOUDOUN COUNTY FOR SALE, ON CREDIT.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder at the plantation near Centerville, (commonly called Newgate,) in Loudoun county, whereon James Hardage Lane formerly lived, on Wedneſday the 22nd March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

All the real and perſonal

Eſtate of the ſaid James Hardage Lane, deceaſed, (except the Kentucky land,) conſiſting of two tracts of Land, ſix valuable Slaves, Stock of every kind, Houſehold Furniture, and Plantation utenſils. One of the tracts of land joins the town of Centerville, and contains between 3 and 400 acres with tolerable improvements, on which there is thirty two buſhels of wheat ſowed. The other tract contains about the ſame quantity of land, at between two and three miles diſtance, and is remarkably well timbered, however a particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary, as thoſe who may incline to become purchaſers will no doubt inform themſelves, which they may do by applying to Mr. Wm. Lane, one of the deviſees, who lives near the land, and will ſhew it when required.

A credit of nine months will be allowed on all ſums amounting to fifty dollars or upwards, on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid;—for all ſums under the above ready money will be required.

N. B. The ſale will continue from day to day, till all is ſold.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment, and all who have demands thereon are deſired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, at or before the day of ſale, that they may be diſcharged. GEORGE LANE, Executor of James Hardage Lane, dec.

January 19. 1m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber a negro fellow named WILLIAM JACKSON, he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 27 or 28 years of age—had on when he went away a dark bottle green coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of velvet breeches, a pair of ſpeckled worſted ſtockings and thick fox'd ſhoes with double vamps, he ſerved his time at the cooper's buſineſs—he has worked a few months with me at baking. He poſſibly will endeavor to paſs for for a free man, as I underſtand he has got forged papers for that purpoſe. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Baltimore. Whoever apprehends him and brings him to me, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

THOMAS CRANDELL.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers to the Mutual Aſſurance Society of this State are hereby requeſted, viz. thoſe that have paid in their premiums, to ſend me their receipts of the Bank to receive their policies, and thoſe that have ſent in their declarations to pay their reſpective premiums, and thoſe that have not ſent in their declarations, to ſend me the ſame as ſoon as convenient.

The delinquent ſubſcribers will pleaſe to obſerve that they will be obliged to pay their quota to any loſs that may happen to buildings on which the premiums are paid, and that their houſes are not inſured until that they have paid their premiums, and they are obliged to pay 6 per cent. intereſt until payment.

When we ſee the manifold accidents that happen by fire, by which, often whole families are ruined, it is ſurpriſing to ſee ſo many neglect to ſecure their property, and in particular as they can have the inſurance now on ſo liberal and generous a footing:—for the principles of this Mutual Inſurance are that the whole join for the ſole purpoſe to ſuccour the unfortunate—a loſs falls heavy upon one, but where it is divided among many, each perſon's ſhare becomes light.

W. F. AST.

Richmond Feb. 11.

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